

HOW TO PRODUCE A $\text{\LaTeX} 2_{\epsilon}$ ARTICLE IN COMPLIANCE WITH BFCA'S STYLE DOCUMENT CLASS?

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Abstract. This document shortly describes the $\text{\LaTeX} 2_{\epsilon}$ document class that will be used for the BFCA'07 proceedings.

The `bfca` $\text{\LaTeX} 2_{\epsilon}$ document class is based on `amsart` document class, so that any document written in the later could probably be converted in the former without any real problem. In itself this document can be viewed as an example of the `bfca` class usage.

1. The class and the preamble

What you must

You must specify `bfca` as the class of your document using `\documentclass{bfca}` command.

What you could

You could use any package you want in the preamble of your document, provided that they are standard $\text{\LaTeX} 2_{\epsilon}$ packages and strictly necessary.

You could also define any command you like (except those exposed in this manual) provided that you proceed with care.

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What you should not

You should not try to redefine text fonts, font sizes and text sizes in any way: this has been fixed by the publisher. More generally you should not try to modify parameters of the overall presentation: sectioning, numbering, etc.

What you should try to avoid

Please try to avoid using footnotes. As stated before, try not to redefine commands and use package if not really useful. For example, do not use a package just for some simple macros. If you can't avoid it, please comment any definition, package inclusion and usage you make.

2. The document

The document is given with the

```
\begin{document} ... \end{document}
```

environment. Its content would start with the title matter specification followed by the text itself.

2.1. The title matter

The *title matter* consists of values specified in commands:

```
\title \thanks \runningtitle \author \address
\sameaddress \secondaddress \runningauthors
```

and from the following environment:

```
\begin{abstract} ... \end{abstract}
```

All these commands **must** come before the `\maketitle` command, which ends the title matter.

The title of your paper is specified with the `\title` command, and the following optional `\thanks` command can be used up to 5 times. If your title is too long to fit in page headers you could specify a shorter alternate with `\runningtitle` as in the following:

```
\title{A very very very... long title}
\thanks{IEEE}
\thanks{ISO}
\thanks{ASCII}
\runningtitle{A shorter title}
```

The full name of authors is given for each one with the `\author` command followed by an optional `\address` or `\sameaddress`. Note that if necessary you could use the `\email` command to insert an email in an address. The following is a example of the former commands usage:

```
\author{John S. Smith}
\address{The Moon. \email{jssmith@soap.tv}}
\author{Adam T. Rex}
\sameaddress{1}
```

Note that an optional second address can be specified if needed with the `\secondaddress` command. If the list of authors is too long to fit in page headers you could then specified an alternate one using the `\runningauthors` command.

2.2. The body

Some theorem-like environments are defined, should not be modified and are self-explanatory:

```
theorem lemma corollary proposition
algorithm definition conjecture example
```

You must use the `proof` environment to produce your proofs and not your own macros:

```
\begin{proof} ... \end{proof}
```

The following:

```
\begin{theorem}
Any planar map can be colored with only four colours
in such a way that adjacent regions receive different
colors.
\end{theorem}
\begin{proof}
trivia.
\end{proof}
\begin{definition}
 $\mathbb{N}$  is the set of natural numbers.
\end{definition}
```

produces:

Theorem 2.1. *Any planar map can be colored with only four colours in such a way that adjacent regions receive different colors.*

Proof. trivia. □

Definition 2.2. \mathbb{N} is the set of natural numbers.

2.2.1. PostScript Files

You are asked to use the `graphicx` package to include PostScript files (distributed with any standard $\text{\LaTeX} 2_{\epsilon}$ distribution).

2.2.2. Ending the document: the bibliography and thanks

You should use standard \LaTeX commands to manage your references (`\label`, `\ref`, `\cite`, etc). You are free to produce your bibliography items either by using `BibTeX` or the `thebibliography` environment, but in all cases your references must appear as numbers.

If needed, you could optionnaly add some acknowledgements after the bibliography with the following environment:

```
\begin{acknowledgement} ... \end{acknowledgement}
```

References

- [1] Donald E. Knuth. *The T_EXbook*, volume A of *Computers and Typesetting*, Addison-Wesley, Reading, 1986.
- [2] Leslie Lamport. *L^AT_EX – A Document Preparation System – User’s Guide and Reference Manual*. Addison-Wesley, Reading, 1985.
- [3] Michel Goossens, Franck Mittelbach and Alexander Samarin. *The L^AT_EX Companion*. Addison-Wesley, Reading, 1994.

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